THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XVII., No. 809. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th, 1866. Price, Taels 15 ℔ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility in our firm of Mr. Ro[illegible]ert Richard Westall and Mr. Randal[illegible]apston Chambers ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. Wm. Hargreaves is this day admitted a partner.
Our partners in China now are Mr. Wm. Hargreaves, Mr. Robert Brand, and Mr. Justus William Henry Eschkerich.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
China and Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.
28fe 678

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge, Robert Muirhead Reddie, (deceased), and James Whitlow, in our establishments in China, ceased yesterday, and to-day we have admitted as Partners therein, Cridland William Farbridge, Joseph Farbridge Holliday, Richard Rowett and Joseph Parrott Barnes.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
28fe 679 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Mr. Mordecai Simeon Gubbay are this day admitted partners in our firm.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
31ja 680 Shanghai, January 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—In consequence of an amicable agreement, Mr. A. Bachmann has retired from our firm and ceased to sign.
Our business will be continued under the new firm of Ed. Fierz & Co.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Alexander Funk has been authorized to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

ED. FIERZ & Co.
tf 681 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a branch of our Japan business at this Port under the management of Mr. Albert Schroder, who is authorized to sign our firm.

TEXTOR & Co.
Hong name—Tak Chuen 全德
Premises corner of Pekin and Keangsoo Roads.
3ima 682 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have taken the house in Hankow Road formerly occupied by Dr. Sibbald, and am doing business as a *Commission Agent & Broker.*

WILLIAM CHURCH.
Wha-Loong 華隆
tf 683 Shanghai, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. Clement Lucas has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
3ima 684 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Thomas S. Odell in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. Ernest Deacon has this day been admitted a partner.

DEACON & Co.
30ja 685 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both in Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. Albert Robinson, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. Randolph, Elder & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.
Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—During my absence from China, I have appointed Mr. D. L. Hunter of this port to act as my attorney; and I have to request that all communications from this date be addressed to him at the office of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.

J. T. BRAND.
tf 604 Shanghai, 21st Oct., 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector* at this Port.

ALEXANDER COCK.
Office,—*Laou-Hokee-Hong.*
tf 625 Shanghai, Sept. 1st., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has Established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from this date be carried on under the style of Kinnear & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *General Commission Merchant* at this Port.

J. M. RINGER.
tf 612 Hankow, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

JOHN POOK,

COMMISSION AGENT,
4, Lime Street Square,
London, E.C.
tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PLANT, PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES, FIXTURES, and other STOCK IN TRADE, and also GOOD WILL of the *China Mail*, Weekly Newspaper; *The Overland China Mail*, Fortnightly Newspaper; *The Evening Mail*, Daily Newspaper; and *The China Directory*,—published in Hongkong, and belonging to the Estate of the late James Kemp.
Applications for the Purchase of the above to be made, on or before the 15th day of January next, to the Undersigned, from whom all information respecting the extent of the Business and amount of the Stock may be obtained.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
20ja 676 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yaai's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,			Tls.	8	p. doz.
Port,	„	„	„	8	„
Champagne, in	1	„	„	12	„
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)					
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,			„	6	„
Medoc	1	„	„	8	„
Cognac Brandy,	1	„	„	10	„
do. do.	1	„	„	5	„
India Pale Ale,	4	„ casks	„	2	„

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings of European construction or their contents, at current rates of Premium.

WILSON CORNABÉ & Co.
20ap 687 Chefoo, 1st January, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1821.

EXISTING INSURANCES UPWARDS of 75 MILLIONS PREMIUMS MODERATE. Settlements of Losses prompt and liberal. No charge for Policies.

Agent at Shanghai,
F. R. GAMWELL.
23ju-66 666 Shanghai, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.
For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, Leadenhall Street, London.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
Established 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
6jy-66 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31dc 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON.
Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors.
Decimus Burton, Esq
Travers Buxton, Esq
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Hetman Toulmi Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company, upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.
The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact, that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.
The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company, are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire, for *large amounts.*
They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.
Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
15jy-66 618 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31dc-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 8 Royal Exchange Avenue
LONDON.
Capital,. . . .2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 388 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.
George Tyson, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. Tyers, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. How, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. Baker, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Actg. Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq., New Court.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. Goschen, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
James Helme, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir Anthony de Rothschild, M.P., for the City of London.
Thomas C. Smith, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

Assurances on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.
Dixon & Lang's *Estate.*

A Second and final dividend herein of 12 per cent, making a total dividend of 37 per cent will be payable on and after *Monday, the 22nd January instant*, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., at my office where all the accounts relating to this Estate can be inspected.

A. ROBINSON,
Solicitor to the Trustees.
27ja 668 Shanghai, 18th Jan., 1866.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES,

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid
Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs.; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each.

NAMES OF COLOURS
Magenta, Roseine, Fuchsine, Violet
Purple, Crimson, Mauve, Blue,
Green, Canary Orange, Yellow,
Phosphine, Scarlet, Red, Ultramarine,
Brown, Black, Regina, Soluble Blue.

The majority of our Dyes are entirely *soluble* in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.
The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the Proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N.B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dye.
14oc-66 o-a-w 651 Oct. 14th, 1865.

NOTICE.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of James Kemp, late of Hongkong, Deceased, having been granted to the Undersigned, all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said Deceased, are requested to send in the same to the Undersigned on or before the 30th day of June next, otherwise they will not be received. And all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are hereby requested to pay the amount of their Debts to the Undersigned, without delay.

G. FALCONER,
Executor.
30ja 675 Hongkong, Dec. 20th, 1865.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Robert James Farbridge in our firm in this City ceased yesterday, and we have to-day admitted as Partners therein, Cridland William Farbridge and Joseph Farbridge Holliday.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
10fe 688 Manila, 1st January, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monks of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aine, at Fecamp.
House in Paris.—No. 19, Rue Vivienne.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
27jy 690 January 27th, 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the morning of the 23rd instant after 15 weeks of intense suffering, Marian, the beloved wife of Henry Wm. Carey of Hankow, in her 29th year.

LATEST DATES.

England,.. (tel.)	Dec. 6	Hankow,.........	Jan. 21
Hongkong,.......	Jan. 18	Nagasaki,........	Jan. 13
Tientsin,.........	Dec. 2	Yokohama,.......	Jan. 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.......	Sep. 26	Received via Marseilles Nov. 11th.
Shanghai,.......	Sep. 29	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending January 26th, 1865.

Jany.	Malwa. New.—Tls.	Malwa. Old.—Tls.	Patna. New.—Tls.	Benares. Tls.
21,—	575	....	490	450
22,—	585	....	490	.. .. ..
23,—	590	....	490	450
24,—	605	....	495	450
25,—	620	....	510	490 a 495
26,—	635	....	520	490 a 495

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.—January 26th, *Express*, (Br. str), Whitelow, from Ningpo.

Departures.—Jany. 25th, *Labourdonnais*, (Fr. str), Pelissot, for Hongkong; 25th, *Tussin*, (Br. str), Bound, for Ningpo; 26th, *Tahwah*, (Am. str). Andrews, for Hankow and Ports; 26th, *Singapore*, (Br. str), Edmond, for Hongkong; *Express*, (Br. str), Whitelow, for Ningpo; *Indus*, (Br. sh), Allsopp, for New York, January, 27th, *Swonada*, (Am str.), Jayne, for Hongkong; *Diligentia*, (Br. str.), Porter, for Singapore; *Tasso*, (Br. bq.), Holmswood, for Nagasaki.

The London Mail of the 11th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 26th Jan., and here on the [illegible]—It arrived last year on the 31st Jan., per *Cadiz*.

The French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 5th of February. It arrived last year on the 7th of February per Str. *Dumbarton*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 7 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1865.

are obliged to hold over the weekly ustom House Returns until next Sa day.

last report of the Public Works mittee contained the important an cement that inasmuch as the Gas pany has decided upon lowering price of gas to a reasonable figure, Council is advised to make another mpt to light the settlement. It is y necessary to walk at night through streets which are still lighted by lamps, and then to glance at the tly illuminated vista which Nan Road, whether viewed from the ance to the Maloo or from the bund, ents, in order to estimate the ad age of extending gas to all the ways of the English settlement. well lighted streets the work of the p ice is materially diminished, and a ll force is sufficient to perform those ties which where the streets are ill lighted require a formidable police blishment. On this ground as well n the general question of beautify the settlement which is to us a temporary home, the suggestion of the Public Works Committee is entitled to careful consideration. None will deny the necessity which exists for lighting the streets with gas, and all in fact that we have to consider is the manner in which this desirable consummation may most readily be brought about. The expense to the Municipality involved in carrying out the scheme arises from two sources—the actual cost of the gas used, and the purchase money or rent of the lamp-posts. With regard to the cost of the gas, it is evident that the Municipal revenue has already to sustain so many burdens, that it would be impossible to add to these the cost of lighting the settlement. But the sum requisite, although necessarily large, will fall almost imperceptibly on the community if equitably divided by means of a lighting rate assessed on native and foreign rentals. The general fund may be called upon for a contribution to make up any deficiencies that may occur, but we imagine that a rate of say one per cent on all rentals, while it would not be felt, would be amply sufficient to make up the required amount. Taking the assessed value of native and foreign houses in the English settlement at a round sum of one million of taels, which is, we believe, a tolerably fair estimate, a tax of one per cent would produce a revenue for the purposes of lighting of Tls. 10,000 per annum. The sum thus produced would be a current income to meet the current expenditure from which the residents for the time being and they only would derive advantage. But when we come to consider the lamp-post question we are met by two difficulties. First, the inadvisability of paying rent for them, unless that rent amount to a less sum than the interest on the purchase money demanded: secondly the inadvisability of purchasing them out of the Municipal funds even supposing that the Council were in a position to do so, since by expending such a sum the present residents would be providing for the wants of their successors, in whose debts or difficulties they take comparatively little interest. We are compelled to legislate for ourselves and not for our successors, and this simply because we take no pride in Shanghai as our home, but on the contrary endeavour to leave it and all its associations behind us as soon as we may possibly do so. The Gas Company is however willing to extend the payment of the purchase money over a space of five years, charging interest at the rate of 10 per cent on the yearly balances. But perhaps the most equitable arrangement that could be made whereby the different generations of Shanghai residents, commencing with that which now holds possession of the soil, would share in the necessary expenditure, would be to raise a loan for the special purpose of buying the lamp-posts, and then to meet the interest out of the lighting rate. The general funds of the Municipality would remain as at present, and there is every probability that out of the lighting rate a yearly sum might, if it were deemed expedient, be set apart to pay off the debt. But so long as there are any persons found willing to accept transfers of Municipal scrip, the debt might well be allowed to remain in *statu quo*, the lighting rate being so assessed as merely to meet the current expenses and the interest. When in the course of years other Public works shall be found necessary, when water works are established and other schemes of improvement are set on foot, a similar system might be adopted, and thus each generation of residents would bear its fair share of the public burdens exactly in proportion to the advantages enjoyed. The Shanghai Municipal Council will not be singular if it adopts this plan of obtaining funds for the establishment of public works, as the system is that which, so far as we know, is carried out in all the English boroughs. But whatever measures the Council, with the consent of the Land renters, may take to bring about the improvement of the settlement, it is to be earnestly hoped that something will at once be done to secure the efficient lighting of the streets. We feel that too great stress cannot be laid upon the necessity which exists for this, and we are convinced that the police sheets will appear far cleaner then they even now are, when we shall have our street lanterns resplendent with gas instead of, as at present, feebly illuminated by uncertain and twinkling sparks.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1865.

The Yangtsze. As the close of each year comes upon us, and we discharge the self imposed duty of summing up the past, and estimating the amount of progress we have made, we find certain circumstances and conditions remaining unaltered alike by the lapse of time, and by the constantly reiterated remonstrances of the public press. Such for instance is the state of the Yangtsze as a navigable river. This prince amongst streams which rising amidst the mountains of Thibet rolls majestically through the richest and fairest provinces in the Empire, and bears on its bosom the commerce of countless cities, although through the most important portion of its course thrown open to foreign trade, still remains in the same state as when some twenty five years ago vessels from the western seas first tempted the perils of its navigation. While nature has in the inevitable progress of years rendered it more and more dangerous art has done nothing to remedy its defects, It is true that it has been surveyed, and that the constant practice of those who week after week ascend and descend its muddy channel has made us somewhat familiar with its perils, but still the "conservancy" of this important highway is utterly neglected. The tonnage dues which should be devoted to the purpose are employed upon objects wherein foreigners take no interest, although this direct tax on trade is levied nominally with the object of furthering the interests of the mercantile communities by rendering the ports and their approaches free from danger. The many representations which have been made have produced no effect, and instead of the constant supervision which a river so rapidly changing requires, we possess no means of rectifying our charts save the gratuitously given information of the merchant captains who pass and repass its ever shifting shoals, or the occasional observations of foreign surveying vessels. It is not too much to say that the charts of one year become comparatively useless within twelve months, and that at least once in each quarter a skilled officer should carefully traverse the river from Hankow to the Light-ship, and make such corrections in the charts as may on each occasion prove necessary. However, nothing of the kind is done. The "conservator of the Yangtsze" is a myth, and no matter how anxious he may be to perform the duties wherewith he is nominally entrusted, the means of so doing are rigorously denied to him. It seems to us incomprehensible that while the Chinese government possesses so many small steamers, such as the *Confucius*, *Pluto*, *Cricket* and others, one cannot be spared twice or thrice in the year to make a cruise to Hankow and lay down a superficial survey. This of itself would prove of the utmost utility even did the government go no farther. But we are not content to let it off so easily. For the seven hundred miles which intervene between Hankow and the mouth of the river there are but two lights to be found, and the dangers which swarm throughout its entire course are committed to the charge of Chance. Nothing but the tried skill and patient watchfulness of the captains of steamers can save their vessels from destruction, yet the Chinese with an extraordinary apathy view the constant deterioration of this the most important commercial highway in the Empire without making the slightest attempt to combat the difficulties which nature throws in the way. It is worthy of note that any representation on the subject in order to prove effectual must be addressed to the central government. The provincial authorities take no interest in what does not directly affect themselves, and the mandarins of Keangsu would listen without concern to the development of a scheme for the improvement of the Yangtsze outside the bounds of their own province. But we have of late years attempted so successfully to centralise our relations with the Chinese crown, and impress on the authorities that we recognise them as holders of no more than a delegated power, to the fountain head of which we desire to apply in all cases wherein interference becomes necessary, that no surprise will be felt if the state of the approaches to the various ports be made the subject of diplomatic representation. It may perhaps be regretted that these and many other points of equal moment were not pressed for settlement at a time when our hold on the fears of the government was stronger than it probably ever will be again, or at that more recent period when we fondly imagined that we had a claim on its gratitude. Such golden opportunities may not again present themselves, but the undoubted influence of European nations in China must not count for nothing, although its basis is somewhat less firm than it was five years ago. The treaty provision, thought of sufficient importance to claim an article to itself:—

> The Consuls and Superintendents of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or light houses, and the distribution of buoys and light-ships, as occasion may demand

has hitherto been a dead letter, but it is now time that it should receive some attention. Perhaps so long as the heavy weight of the indemnity hung like a mill stone round the neck of the government, the representatives of the western powers were amiably disinclined to add to the burdens which had been imposed on the Chinese, but the course of a few months will see this incubus removed, and the last vestige of an excuse for the mis-appropriation of the tonnage dues will then disappear. It is an outrage on common sense to suppose that while foreigners in China, who contribute so largely to the pecuniary resources of the empire, are in each settlement which under the Treaties they have formed, compelled to protect themselves from internal danger by keeping up police forces, or holding themselves in readiness to assume an attitude of defence whenever it may appear necessary, they should likewise be obliged to provide for the safety of navigation, or in default of this provision that they should be compelled to sustain the risks which the want of it implies. The question is one of general interest, although we as residents in Shanghai have laid peculiar stress on the state of the Yangtsze. We can hardly believe that any serious difficulty will lie in the way of obtaining what may justly be regarded rather as a right than as a concession, and no doubt the ministers of foreign powers at Peking will bring all their resources to bear on the proper fulfilment of the implied as well as expressed conditions of the Treaties.

While we thus dwell upon the physical state of the Yangtsze, it is pleasing to reflect on the diminution of crime on its waters. It will be well remembered by many of our readers that a few years ago the creeks opening from the river were infested by European pirates who inflicted the cruellest wrongs on the native junk owners and raftsmen. Murders were of no infrequent occurrence, and robberies were daily committed. It was not often that the vail which shrouded these atrocities was drawn aside, but when from time to time the arrival of a sufferer with a dismal tale of woe laid bare some of the horrors which took place, we learned enough to prove that a system of piracy had been regularly organised, and that many Europeans together with Cantonese and Fuhkien men derived subsistence from the most frightful atrocities. Now, however, probably in consequence of the continual passing of river steamers, these crimes have diminished, and we rarely if ever hear of any piratical outrage in which Europeans have been concerned. The creeks no longer shelter the heavily armed lorchas which were once the terror of the native boatmen, and the junk trade is now uninterrupted by the lawless outrages of pirates.

Trade on the Yangtsze. By the early publication of the Customs Returns for the ports of Hankow and Kiukiang, we are enabled to lay the subjoined brief abstract of the trade before our readers. At Hankow, the customs revenue for the past year was Tls. 943,436 against Tls. 1,289,597, the total for 1864. This decrease has taken place in consequence of the inauguration of the "short credit system," which for a time seemed likely to paralyse if not to destroy the trade of the port. But although the shock was a severe one, the merchants manfully bore it together, and they will now reap the benefit of their firmness. It was a blow aimed directly at the integrity of the Compradore system which has proved such a curse to Hankow, and the success of that blow has already become well marked. We say that the blow was aimed at the Compradore system, and that this is absolutely the case may easily be proved. In some cases, indeed in the majority of cases if not in all, the persons who gained by the long credit system were the Compradores themselves. The trader from the interior whose stay was limited by the time necessary for him to dispose of his wares and make his purchases of foreign goods, payed in sycee, and the long dated paper tendered to the foreign merchant was, if worth anything, which there was occasionally reason to doubt, drawn on a bank in which most probably the Compradore who conducted the negociation was himself interested, and which was to a considerable extent supported by the sums thus illegally placed at its disposal. A system so essentially rotten as this could not last, and its interruption was rendered still more necessary by the alarming frequency of defalcations among the Compradores. Foreign merchants commenced to examine the ground whereon they were standing, and to discover that it had been mined beneath their very feet.

The trade returns for the port of Kiukiang shew a gratifying increase upon 1864. They may be thus briefly summarised. The import trade reached Tls. 3,484,908; export, Tls. 6,273,931, and re-exports Tls. 233,297, or say a gross trade including re-exports, of nearly ten millions of taels against Tls. 7,403,054, the trade of 1864. It is worth noticing that while the import trade for the past three years has hardly fluctuated from three millions and a quarter of taels, the export trade sank from seven millions and a quart (1863) to four millions (1864) a again rose during last year to six mi lions and a quarter. Many circums ces have of late combined to injur trade at the river ports, but we now confidently look forward to a pr perous series of years, and congratula ourselves upon having passed the da ger which at one time seemed so i minent.

We must not close our notice of th Yang-tsze ports without adverting t the efforts made by the residents t make their banishment as endurable possible. Of Chinkiang we say nothin It has been so vindictively abused a so enthusiastically defended; its dul ness has been so forcibly depicted a its attractions so fully explained, th the public are in possession of bo sides of the story, and may for them selves regard the settlement in eve aspect and from every point of vie To ourselves after a dispassionate e amination of the sweeping charges ma by *Civis Romanus*, and the equally co prehensive assertions made by othe to whom the honour of the port w dear, it seems that while possibly the are more dreary places in the wor to which a luckless European might banished, still Chinkiang does not co up to our preconceived ideas of a te restrial paradise. The small numbe of foreign residents is sufficient to a count for this, for no matter how brig the sparks of wit or jollity which ma be struck from the individual membe of so small a community as that Chinkiang, fun and enjoyment m burn out for want of fuel. But at t other ports on the Yang-tsze our cou try-men and fair country-women, h probably by emulation into schem of mutual gratification, devise mea whereby existence is rendered not o endurable, but charming. Races, Am teur theatricals and balls follow o another in steady if not rapid succe sion, but the great secret of this lies p bably in the presence of the femini element which in Chinkiang (benight place) is we believe altogether wanti

It now only remains for us to all to the negociations which took pl with regard to the opening of Nank The Chinese authorities shewed no pugnance to the proposal, but an ex ination of the different localities fit a foreign settlement proved to t commission sent up by the English a French Consular authoriites, that eigners would gain but little in sett at Nanking. The trade is insignific and must for many years remain so, the climate is excessively dangerous. deed the city, surrounded as it is swamps, reeks in summer with the malignant exhalations fatal alike to eigners and natives. The foreign who were there employed by the pings during the rebel occupation of southern capital paid dearly for t rashness in entering its polluted atm phere. If we may attach credenc what the Chinese themselves say, out of every ten who were engaged the city succumbed to the effects of climate. An early visitor and resid describes it as equally fatal to nat and foreigners, and draws a dis picture of the misfortunes for wh every one who takes up his abod the city or neighbourhood, must pre himself. Among the attractions of N king are malignant fevers, agues an peculiarly dangerous disease known the Chinese as "the sand sickne the latter being especially horrify both for the swiftness wherewit hurries its victims to death, and frequency of its fatal termination. writer whose remarks we have sum rised thus gives his own impressio the "sand disease":—

> When first I experienced it, my limb came insensible in two minutes, and I pected death before I should receive ext unction.

This we believe is not overdra although it promises little for the cess of a settlement at Nanking. result however might be calculated with certainty, viz. swift promotio the various consular services.

(To be continued.)

Summary of the Week.

The week which has just passed ha nessed but few occurrences worthy of Several robberies have occurred among Chinese, and a gang of coiners has discovered, but this increase of crime probably to the approach of the C New Year which always brings with it or less excitement amongst the rowdy tion of the population. The three Garde, Watts and Stevens who were on their trial this day week for the m of McDonald were, after a lengthen vestigation acquitted, no sufficient ev having been adduced against them. report of the trial appears elsewhere, minutes of the last meeting of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic S have been published, and reve a encouraging state of affairs both p and otherwise. On Monday ev French Opera Company whose arri announced in our last issue, opened season with Donizetti's *La Favori* large audience had assembled, and the general impression made by the Company was favorable. We trust that it will reap the fruit due to its enterprise in visiting this remote corner of the globe. The members of the late French Municipal Council were yesterday arraigned before the Consul General on the ground that they persist in retaining certain documents absolutely necessary to the Provisional Committee. The defendants refused to answer, and denied the legality of the proceedings, asserting that the Consul General was an interested party, and therefore incompetent to adjudicate on the case. Judgment will be delivered in a few days. On Thursday a fire broke out on board the *Tasso* but was quickly extinguished by the united aid of the *Barossa's*, *Laplace's* and *America's* men. We have been requested to express the thanks of the Captain of the *Hotspur* to the English and Russian crews for the promptitude with which they endeavoured to assist him this afternoon when, through the incompetence of a pilot, his vessel was put ashore opposite the English Consulate. Boats from the men-of-war were quickly alongside, but their efforts were fruitless, and the *Hotspur* now lies in about five feet of water at low tide. We have thus another proof of the necessity for some measure whereby the present system of allowing utterly incompetent men to take charge of vessels ascending and descending the river may be at once and for ever altered.

From CHINKIANG we hear of a burglary and personal assault wherein Mr. Potts of that port was the sufferer in person and property. A full account has already been published in our daily issue.

HANKOW advices inform us of the rumoured approach of the Nienfei to that port, but, as usual, little credence was accorded to it by foreigners. An important decision has been given by Mr. Medhurst in a compradore case, for which see our Daily issue of the 25th instant.

MASONIC.

THE following is a list of Office Bearers in the Lodges and other Masonic Bodies now working in Shanghai:—

PROVINCIAL GRAND OFFICERS.

I. B. Eames,	D.G.M. *(Mass.)*
V: W: C. E. Parker,	D. P. G. M.
W: A. F. Heard,	P. J. G. W.
W: A. R. Tilby,	P. J. G. D.
Revd. C. H. Butcher,	P. G. C.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No. 501.

W. Jackson,	W. M.
A. F. Heard,	P. M.
Vernon Seaman,	S. W.
H. A. Overweg,	J. W.
S. J. J. Scherreschewsky,	*Chaplain*
Vernon Seaman,	*Treasurer*
John M. Nixon, Jr.,	*Secretary*
B. W. Fellowes,	S. D.
C. E. Endicott,	J. D.
F. R. Talbot,	I. G.
H. W. Grinnell,	D. C.
W. Phillips,	*Tyler*

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, No. 570.

R. A. Jamieson,	W. M.
John Nutt,	P. M.
Chas. H. Butcher,	S. W.
John. M. Hockly,	J. W.
A. J. Johnston,	*Treasurer*
C. T. Jones,	*Secretary*
Jas. Johnston,	S. D.
F. A. Groom,	J. D.
A. Levy,	I. G.
C. F. Jackson,	*Organist*
T. W. Kingsmill,	D. C.
W. Phillips,	*Tyler.*

TUSCAN LODGE, No. 1027.

R. S. Gundry,	W. M. *Elect.*
A. R. Tilby, P. M.,	W. M. *Acting.*
H. A. Sidford,	P. M.
E. Oppert,	S. W.
J. Jaques,	J. W.
J. M. Taylor	*Treasurer*
W. J. Stevens,	*Secretary.*
E. C. Winchurst,	S. D.
D. A. Emery,	J. D.
R. Mackenzie,	I. G.
L. P. Müller,	*Organist.*
W. C. Howard,	D. C.
E. J. Deslandes,	*Steward.*
W. Phillips,	*Tyler.*

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE,
(G. L. Mass.)

C. E. Hill, P. M.,	W. M.
I. B. Eames,	S. W.
B. R. Lewis,	J. W.
S. C. Farnham,	*Treasurer.*
A. S. Hallett,	*Secretary.*
B. Titus,	S. D.
W. C. Eppes, Jr.,	J. D.
A. H. Anderson,	*Stewards.*
L. W. Fobes,	
W. Phillips,	*Tyler.*

LODGE COSMOPOLITAN, (S. C.)

T. S. Borradaile,	R. W. M.
C. M. Donaldson,	P. M.
J. G. S. Coghill,	D. M.
W. G. Gunther,	S. M.
E. Budden,	S. W.
D. A. J. Crombie,	J. W.
J. Hooper,	*Treasurer.*
H. Hertz,	*Secretary.*
J. M. W. Farnham,	*Chaplain.*
H. Thorburn	S. D.
J. A. Primrose,	J. D.
F. G. Walsh,	*Bible Bearer.*
W. Cheshire,	D. C.
W. Cochran,	*Organist.*
J. S. Baron,	*Stewards.*
Chas. Forsyth,	
J. T. Taylor,	*Marshal.*
J. G. Simpson,	I. G.
W. Phillips,	*Tyler.*

ZION CHAPTER, No. 570.

R. F. Gould,	M.E.Z.
C. E. Parker,	H.
J. Nutt,	J.
R. I. Fearon,	P.S
T. K. Holdsworth,	*Scribe* E.
J. Markham,	„ N.
———	*Treasurer.*

Officers for ensuing year not yet appointed.

CELESTIAL ENCAMPMENT.

R. I. Fearon,	E. C.
J. Markham,	P. E. C.
W. Jackson,	*1st Cap.*
R. A. Jamieson,	*2nd Cap.*
Rev. C. H. Butcher,	*Prelate.*
J. C. Coutts,	*Expert.*
J. P. Martin,	*Treasurer.*
Vernon Seaman,	*Registrar.*
D. Patridge,	*Cap of L.*
J. M. Lloyd,	*1st H.*
C. Alabaster,	*2nd H.*
E. J. Deslandes,	*Standard Bearer.*
W. Phillips,	*Equerry*

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT.

Before—Sir EDMUND HORNBY,
Chief Justice.

REGINA v. GARDE and WATTS
Murder.

REGINA v. STEVENS
Accessory before the fact.

Mr. MYBURGH stated that he had examined the proceedings of the inquest and preliminary investigation, and had found no evidence sufficient to sustain a case against Watts.

A verdict of acquittal was accordingly entered in Watts' favour, but he was directed to remain in Court as a witness.

Mr. MYBURGH, in opening the case for the crown, said that the facts which he was about to lay before the jury would prove that a brutal murder had on the 1st October last been committed at Hankow by the prisoner Garde, Stevens being the instigator of the deed, or an accessory before the fact. The jury would bear in mind that their duty was calmly and dispassionately to investigate the evidence brought before them, so that the interests of truth and justice might be secured. Doubtless the learned Counsel for the defence would appeal to their sympathy in behalf of the prisoners, but it should be borne in mind, as had been pointed out by His Lordship on a former occasion, that the same sympathy should be felt for the murdered man. He (Mr M.) would prove that the prisoners were guilty. Garde's hand it was that committed the deed and Stevens had incited him to it. The evidence which he would bring forward was partly direct, and partly circumstantial, but in some respects circumstantial evidence was the more valuable, as it could not result from bias or misrepresentation. (The learned Counsel then briefly summarised the case, and proceeded to call the first witness.)

CHAS SMITH, sworn, stated:—I was residing at Hankow last October. I am bookkeeper at a Compradore's known as Speck. I know the prisoners. On the evening of the 1st October I was walking on the English bund, and got back to Speck's a little after 8 P.M. I was lying in bed when McDonald and one Horst came in both drunk. Watts and Garde also came in. They called for a bottle of sherry, and drank it together. They were at first quite friendly. A quarrel arose in consequence of some bets. McDonald lost, and then they began to fight. McDonald said he would fight Watts. They were pulling their jackets off when McDonald said he wanted to fight me first. I was in bed and did not get up. Garde was sitting on the side of the bed, and jumped up and struck McDonald. Garde said I was sick, and could not take my own part. To my knowledge McDonald did not personally provoke Garde. McDonald and Garde then fought, Curling helping McDonald and Watts helping Garde. The fight became general. I jumped up and dragged McDonald from under Garde. I slapped McDonald on the cheek, and got him on one side. All the lamps were knocked over. This was in my room. When the owner of the house heard the noise he came up, and ordered every body out, except myself and Curling. They all went, and Curling followed them. He asked me to go with him to see McDonald home. I went about a minute or two after the others started. McDonald was with Watts and Curling, Garde following. We went to the *International*, and they said they were going home. This was about a quarter past nine. The boy told me Stevens was in, but I did not see him. I did not go out for about three quarters of an hour. Watts and Curling came back with McDonald but without Garde. I saw Watts and Curling carrying McDonald to Speck's. He let us in, and Garde and Stevens then came. This was the first I saw of Stevens that evening. I remained about five minutes. Stevens asked me to come to his place, and we all went back in consequence to the *International*. I do not know who was taking charge of McDonald. I was the last that arrived. Curling also asked me to go in. I saw McDonald for the last time at Speck's door. No one followed me. I saw McDonald opposite the *International*. He was lying down with nobody near him. All the others were inside. Watts and Curling were the first to go out. They went to take McDonald home. They said so. Curling returned shortly after, saying that McDonald's door was shut and he could not get in. Watts did not come back. I was the first to go out after Curling's return. I did not remain long. I saw Watts with a coolie carrying McDonald and coming towards the *International*. He told me to knock at Pao Hing's door. Pao Hing is a compradore. No body answered, so I returned to the *International*. Watts and the coolie also came back. Watts asked Stevens to take McDonald in, but he refused. We took him back to Speck's. Watts, Curling and I went, leaving Garde and Stevens together. I am not sure whether the coolie went with us. Speck would not admit us, so we all returned to the *International*. We had been about 15 minutes away. On our return we found Garde and Stevens there. We all went in and remained about a quarter of an hour. McDonald was left on the pavement outside. Garde was the first to go out but he did not say where he was going. Stevens went out next, followed by Watts, and they both returned to the door. Watts said the man was stripped and that he was going to the Consulate to have him taken in for the night. Curling and myself were left in the house. Watts went away but Stevens stayed at the door. When Watts went up the street Curling and I came out. Curling asked Stevens where McDonald was, and Stevens shewed us. He was lying under the shed stripped of his clothes. He was breathing heavily and his face was covered with blood. The rest of his body was clean. I was going to get a blanket and pillows when Stevens asked the coolie and myself to go in. I went, leaving McDonald where he was. He was alive and snoring. Stevens got out a bottle of brandy, and Curling drank some, but I was tired, and sleepy. Stevens offered me a bed, and he and Curling shewed me the room. I was awakened by a pistol shot fired close by. I heard Stevens and Curling laughing down stairs. I heard another shot about a minute after. I stayed in bed. I did not hear Garde's voice. I went to sleep and saw no more of McDonald, alive or dead. When I woke next morning Stevens was in the room cleaning a pistol. He had taken it to pieces. I asked him the hour, and he said "about 7." When he saw I was awake he put his shirt or some rag over the pistol. I saw no marks of blood on the rag. I saw the revolver before I spoke to Stevens. The moment I spoke to him he covered it. He went with me to the bar and gave me a cup of tea. He asked me to stay a little, but I said I had no time. I did not see McDonald's body on that or any other day. It must have been about 1 o'clock when I heard the shots fired. I thought they were pistol shots, but cannot be positive. Next morning when I was breakfasting at Speck's Stevens came in. Glendening, a man living at Speck's, spoke of the murder, and Stevens said he knew nothing about it. Glendening told me he had heard Watts and Curling coming into Speck's at 3 in the morning. His room was next to their's. He heard Curling say, "John Watts you have killed one Curley,' but you don't drown another." Watts said, "I didn't kill McDonald, but I think I know who did"

To Mr. WHITE:—Curling, Watts, Garde and McDonald came first to Speck's a little after 8 o'clock. Shang Yu-fu told all who did not belong to the house to go out. I was sober. I had only had a glass of sherry. I got up to join the party when the fight arose. Garde struck McDonald. I do not know the cause of the quarrel. Only Garde struck McDonald. Curling and Watts took McDonald away. Watts and Curling returned with him. They asked for a glass of sherry, and requested Speck to take McDonald in. He had blood on his face. His clothes were in order and not dirty. I went to Stevens before this. Watts and Curling passed by. I asked Speck to take McDonald in. The grounds of his refusal were that he had misconducted himself in the house before. When next I saw McDonald it was after we left Speck's. He was then opposite the *International*. I observed when he got back to Speck's that he had one shoe lost. I am quite sure that Stevens, Garde and Curling went with McDonald when he was put in the shed. This was about 11 o'clock. It was a quarter to 12 when I saw him lying naked. Curling said he would look after him. I am sure I saw a pistol in Stevens' hand. It was large but I don't know how many chambers it had. I had seen him with it before. He spoke to me as usual. Pistol shots are occasionally fired in Hankow. Such a thing might happen about once a week. The streets are filled with Chinese until 10 P.M. I did not refuse to tell Shang Yu-fu where I had slept. I told him I had slept at the *International*

TO THE COURT:—Watts challenged McDonald to fight. He was drunk but not so bad as McDonald. Garde was sitting on my bed. McDonald was struck by him. I know McDonald didn't fall down stairs. I led him down. He gave his watch to Curling to keep till next day. The moon was shining but the *International* was at the shaded side of the street. McDonald seemed to be snoring naturally. I don't recollect speaking to Curling after having heard the shot. I am certain Curling did not come to my room. I saw some coolies and watchmen in the street between Speck's and the *International*. I don't know whether Garde came into the *International* after the shots were fired.

JOHN WATTS, sworn, stated:—I was master of the lorcha *Look Out*, under the English flag. I know the two prisoners and the last witness. On October 1st I went to Speck's between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went with Garde to see Curling, who was at Pao Hing's. I found Smith there. Garde, Glendening, Smith and myself went on to Pao Hing's, and then returned to Speck's. McDonald offered to bet that he had so much money in his pocket. I bet with him and lost. I offered to fight him. McDonald said No, but that he would fight Smith first. Garde was the first to strike him, and Smith struck him afterwards. He came out with his nose bleeding. I don't think his shoes were on. He was drunk, but I cannot say how far gone he was. He could walk. I then went up stairs, but afterwards went out to see if they had gone home. I met some of them if not all, but I know that McDonald and Curling were among them. I was in liquor myself. Curling said McDonald should not stay in the house, and then they had another fight. I saw McDonald sitting on the door way, and Stevens standing by with a stick. I did not see Stevens strike McDonald. We started for Russell's Godowns, but went to the *International Hotel* instead. When I got back I found McDonald stripped and Stevens kicking him. I took Stevens away. I called out to him, but he told me not to shout his name. He then went to Russell's godowns, and I subsequently returned with McDonald to Stevens' house. I asked Stevens to take McDonald in but he wouldn't. I said I would try Speck's again. I started to the Consulate but Stevens called me back. I went for all that and told the Constable that McDonald had been ill treated. I then went to the *International* and met there Curling, Garde and Stevens. I found McDonald's body in the shed. Garde asked me what business I had to go to the Consulate. I did not notice that McDonald's forehead had been battered in. The constable said that he did not want me any longer. I then went to Speck's. I tried to get Curling to go back with me to my boat, but he would not. I went myself. On the following Tuesday I saw the body at the Consulate. I would not recognise it then. I saw the mark on the forehead.

To Mr WHITE, It was between 7 and 8 o'clock when I first visited Speck's. It was the second time I saw McDonald that the quarrel took place. I think it was 9 o'clock when the second visit was made. The first time I stayed only two or three minutes. The second time Stevens wasn't there. It was after the fight that I went to Speck's to get a bed for McDonald. McDonald had then lost part of his clothes. I know Sayle. He is in the Customs. Before I went to Speck's I had been with McDonald for an hour or two. We were about half an hour at Speck's place. McDonald had not lost his clothes at 8 o'clock. When I left, Curling was with him, and so far as I know was with him all the time. I left Speck's with McDonald to go to Russell's but did not go. I must have passed Sayle's house, but I don't know whether McDonald was with me at the time. I may have struck him once, but not twice. I think I struck him at Speck's. He was not too drunk to stand. I can't say what time I went to the Consulate. I heard no shots fired. It may have been between 11 and 12 o'clock that I saw Stevens strike McDonald. I swear he struck him. In 1856 or 1857 I was found guilty of murder and transported.

WM. CURLING, sworn, stated:—I am a raftsman. Last October I lived at Hankow. On the 1st October I was staying at Speck's and met McDonald, Stevens, Smith and Garde. I had been with McDonald all day. Previous to this he used to keep a public house along with Stevens. While we were at Speck's a bet was made as to whether McDonald had $9 on his person. He turned his pockets out, and showed that he had it. The money was scattered about, and a quarrel arose. Watts said he would fight McDonald and on his refusing struck him, and knocked him down. I went to help him up, when Garde came and wanted to fight me. Speck then turned us out. There was a fight outside, and Watts gave me McDonald's watch. I tried to get McDonald away into his own house, but could not. We then went to Pao Hing's, but Pao Hing would not give McDonald anything but soda water to drink. I then took him to Speck's, but Speck would not take him in. Watts got coolies for the purpose of taking him to Russell's godowns. Stevens and Garde came out of the *International* and joined us, and Stevens asked us to his house. We went, and left McDonald there with the coolies and Garde and Watts. Smith went up stairs, but I did not. When next I saw McDonald he was at the door with nothing but his trousers on. Watts was not there. Smith said we had better get some blankets to cover him. At Stevens' invitation I went in along with Smith to have some brandy. Smith fell asleep before Stevens came up stairs. Stevens offered me a bed, and then went down. I followed and asked him to take McDonald in, but he refused. While I was below I heard two distinct shots. I did not see Garde. I asked Stevens what the shots were, and he said he supposed some Chinese were firing. I thought no more of it. We were half an hour at the bar before we went up stairs. The shots were fired about a quarter of an hour before I went up stairs. I saw Garde come in, but saw nothing in his hand. I went to sleep in a chair down stairs, and was awakened by the constable who asked for McDonald. Stevens and Garde said they did not know where he was. I went to the shed and found his body. His head was much bruised, and there was a hole in his breast. I took hold of his hand, and found that he was dead. The Constable said he did not want me any more, so I went with Watts to Speck's house. Speck went out and asked me to go with him, but I refused. I said there had been one Curley (McDonald's nickname) murdered, and that I would take care there wasn't another. I saw Stevens and Garde next day, and I told Garde there was a spot of blood on his eye. He looked in the glass and saw it. I don't know whether he had the same clothes on. I said what had happened was very sad, and Stevens said it was and that it would go hard with some one. Garde had part of the house in which Stevens lived.

To Mr. WHITE:—I cannot say when any of the events happened. We had to pass Mr. Sayle's house every time we went to Speck's. I saw Watts knock McDonald down once. I never heard it said that McDonald slept in the streets at night. I did not see Watts come back before he brought the constable. Garde had been gone about twenty minutes when I heard the shots. McDonald's body was moved from where I first saw it. I am sure I saw the spot of blood on Garde's eye. He did not seem much put out when I told him. I have had a month's imprisonment before.

JOHN CROUCH, sworn, stated:—I have been Constable at H.B.M. Consulate Hankow for the last two years. I remember Watts calling me up about 2 A.M. on Oct 2nd. He was drunk at the time. He told me that McDonald had been hurt and was lying in the street naked. I went, but did not find the body in the place Watts had pointed out. I saw Stevens, Garde and Curling. They said they did not know where McDonald was. Curling afterwards came and shewed me the body. It had a bullet wound in the breast, and was badly bruised about the face. Curling called me aside, and told me he knew something about it, but did not say what. I asked Stevens to lend me a door; he refused at first, but did so afterwards. He asked me whether McDonald was dead, and said he knew nothing about it. I took the body to Dr Falconer's house. The doctor said the man had been dead some time. Next day there was a *post mortem*, and I searched Stevens' house. It is a two roomed house. I found a revolver (produced), which Stevens said was his. It was unloaded and seemed freshly cleaned. I searched Curling's room at Speck's and found a shirt (produced) with some blood marks. This coat (produced) had blood marks upon it. It is Garde's. Speck did not give me McDonald's watch. There were no weapons near the body.

To Mr. WHITE:—I cannot say whether it was Stevens or Garde that refused to show me where the body lay. They seemed surprised at finding the man dead.

ARTHUR REID, sworn, stated:—I am a Doctor of medicine practicing at Hankow. I was summoned to make a *post mortem* on McDonald's body. I made it at 4 o'clock in the morning. He had then been dead about three hours. I consider that death was caused by a pistol shot in the breast (Report of *post mortem* read). It was a large wound for a pistol bullet. It would not have caused instant death, but might have caused it within an hour. Such a wound from such a pistol as this (pistol found produced) would cause death. The wound on the head might have been caused by a blow from the pistol, and was just the size of the butt-end. The man who fired must have been standing above McDonald.

To Mr. WHITE:—The wound may have been caused by any other blunt weapon.

To the COURT:—After I had seen the body I heard four shots, which seemed to be pistol shots fired.

HENRY SIMON, sworn, stated:—I am a sergeant of police at Hankow. On the morning of October 2nd, I saw the two prisoners on the English bund, firing a revolver. I could not tell which of them fired. There were three or four shots fired. I saw them for a few minutes afterwards. This was about half-past six.

To Mr. WHITE:—I have seen Stevens drunk, but know nothing else against him.

SHANG YU-FU, duly warned, stated.—I keep Speck's Compradore shop. I remember three men coming on a Sunday night. They were Garde, McDonald and Watts. They went upstairs. About 9 o'clock I heard a great noise. I asked them to go away, and Garde, McDonald, Curling, Watts and Smith went off. They came again and knocked at the door. McDonald was very drunk; he offered me $5 to allow a man to sleep at my house. I refused, and they went away. I did not see McDonald again. About 3 A.M. Watts and Curling returned, but I would not admit them. They made a great noise but I saw no fighting. They were both a little drunk. Smith did not sleep at my house. He came next morning and said he had slept at Stevens' place.

To Mr. WHITE:—It was about 7.30 P.M. when they came first, and about 10 or 11 when they came the second time. McDonald did not come into the house. I don't know whether Stevens bears a good character.

Stevens' deposition, which he had refused to sign, was then read.

(This closed the case for the Crown).

Mr. WHITE said that it was evident that during the whole of the evening and night the prisoners and their companions had been the worse for liquor. It did not appear that they had any design against McDonald, and the man Watts who had turned Queen's evidence was as likely as any one else to have committed the crime. Stevens had always, as he would prove, borne a good character, and the one suspicious circumstance of his having refused to lend a door or shutter was easily to be accounted for by his having heard of the murder and fearing to be in any way connected with it. Watts and Curling who had been all along with the deceased were the most likely to have taken the clothes. As to the cleaning of the pistol, in a climate like that of Hankow it was necessary to clean a revolver every day, and it was manifestly absurd to suppose that if the prisoners had committed this crime they would have selected the front of the police station to fire off the pistol with which the deed was done.

J. P. MARTIN, sworn, stated:—I first knew Stevens at Hongkong in 1856, when he was in the police. I afterwards knew him when he was employed by Jardine Matheson & Co. He got a good discharge from the police as a sober and inoffensive character.

THOS. BROWN, sworn, stated:—I knew the prisoner Stevens in Hankow, and employed him there. I always found him quiet, sober and inoffensive.

WM. TARRANT, sworn, stated:—I have known Stevens since early in 1862. He was then a tidewaiter at Canton. I have not seen him since. While at Canton, I lived for a short time in the house occupied by the Customs, and constantly had to pass through the tidewaiters' common room, and so knew them all. Stevens bore a very good character.

W. V. SMITH, sworn, stated:—I am a merchant. I have known Stevens since 1861. I have met him at several ports, but never heard anything against him. He was always said to be an inoffensive man.

W. FINK, sworn, stated:—I have known Stevens for two years. He always bore a good character.

M. MCLOGHLAN, sworn, stated:—I have known the prisoner Stevens since 1861. He always bore a good character.

(This closed the defence.)

THE CHIEF JUSTICE, in summing up, said that this was one of the most revolting cases that had ever come before him. The prisoners and two of the witnesses, if they did not actually commit the murder, had at any rate left the deceased lying quite naked in the street and had shewn a total absence of any feeling of humanity. No doubt this crime, as well as many others committed by Englishmen in China, was due to the existence of low grog shops over which no adequate control was exercised. He could only hope that this would be a warning to the different Municipal Councils, and make them more strict in granting licenses and in keeping a proper watch over such houses. If it was the opinion of the jury that any one link was wanting in the chain of evidence connecting McDonald's death with the acts of the prisoners, the prisoners must have the benefit of the doubt. There was strong circumstantial evidence against the accused, but he was bound to say that there was something wanting to make it complete.

The jury retired, and after a short deliberation, found the prisoners *Not Guilty*. At the same time they desired to express their disgust and abhorrence at the conduct of the prisoners and several of the witnesses. They also wished to record their opinion that some reform in the present system of licensing grog shops was urgently needed.

The prisoners were then discharged.

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23de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

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27ju-66 668 Paris, 26th October, 1866

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22ap-66 613 22nd April, 1865,

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tf 644 30th September, 1865.

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Rheumatic Gout, Gravel, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of

Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin

it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & Co.

Chemists, London,

And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Caution.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia,* and see that "Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*

23de-66 609 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEUOS.

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN.

OSTEOEIDON.

Patent, March 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS.

Diploma 1815.

27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill, London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 65, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

Gabriel's Celebrated Odontalgique, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

13my-66 599 May 13th, 1865.

TUPPER & Co's

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,

FOR

Roofs, Sheds, Churches, Out-Buildings, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tuppe & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers.
"61a, *Moorgate Street, London;*
"Works—Limehouse and Birmingham,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London house, or to the Manufacturers direct,

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

⁂ Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S.

BINOCULAR FIELD and SEA GLASSES

Finest Quality. Specially Mounted to stand Climate.

£3. 13s. 6d., £6. 6s., and £8. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT,

£10. 10s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., and £18. 18s. The Large Glass at £18. 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most Powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance:

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

CAUTION.—Burrow's Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., or Messrs. Grindlay & Co.

14oc-66 o-a-f 652 Oct. 14th, 1865.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,

BRADE AND BISCUITS.

SHANGHAI.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,

NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,

SHANGHAI.

大藥房

tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April. 1862

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON. *Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai*]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 21	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 20	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 21	Suwo Nada	A. str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	.. 17	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 21	Fanny	B. bark	467	Waters	Fuchau	.. 11	Poles	Captain
.. 22	Emily W. Seyburn	A. schr	333	Armstrong	Nagasaki			Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 22	Taechang	Fr schr	102	Fribarren	Chefoo	Jan 17	General	Bulssonnet and Co
.. 22	Lubra	A. schr	302	Howes	S. F'co v Kwa		wheat etc	Russell and Co
.. 22	Rover	A. bark	358	Hunt	Nagasaki	.. 12	General	Frazar and Co
.. 22	Ganges	B. str.	742	Bernard	Hongkong	.. 17	Mails, etc	Wm. Davison, for Agt.
.. 22	Funsin	B. str.	610	Round	Hankow			Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 22	Hercule	B. str.		Parkes	Chusan			
.. 23	Tahwah	A. str.	215	Andrews	Hankow	.. 20	General	Reid and Co
.. 23	Shanse	A. str.	561	Johnson	Hankow	.. 19	do	Russell and Co
.. 23	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1260	Hardie	Hankow	.. 13	do	Dent and Co
.. 23	Siam	Ha. bk	338	Fischer	Keelung	.. 20	Coals	Oxford and Co
.. 24	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 23	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 24	Dupleix	Fr str.	872	Mellisan	Yokohama		Mails, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 25	Waratah	B. str.	236	Oliver	Fuchau	.. 15	Fruits	Moses and Co
.. 25	Granada	B. str.	386	Cates	Yokohama	.. 18	General	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 25	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945	West	Hankow	.. 21	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Fire Queen	A. str.	1123	Gray	Hankow	.. 21	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	City of Nantes	B. str	214	Gibson	Ningpo	.. 24	do	Dow and Co
.. 25	Elida	Swd bq	236	Rundberg	Swatow	.. 7	Sugar etc	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 26	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 25	General	David Sassoon Sons & Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 21	Sophie	Ha sch	99	Minner	Hongkong	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Catherina	Pru bg	243	Jansen	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Nepaul	B. str.	541	Bluett	Hongkong	Tea &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 21	Anglo Saxon	B. ship	693	Plummer	F'chau, N.Y.	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 21	Peter Denny	B. ship	997	Adam	London	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 21	City of Nantes	B. str	214	Gibson	Ningpo	Re-expts	Dow and Co
.. 22	Horatio	A. ship	466	Drew	New York	Teas	Bull, Peardon and Co
.. 22	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 23	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Bluett	Yokohama	Sur., &c	Wm. Davison, for the Agent
.. 23	Chusan	B. str	431	Burdis	Nagasaki	do	E. A. Reynolds
.. 23	Promise	B. str	262	Sutherland	Nagasaki	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Grasmere	B. bark	463	Stockman	New York	Teas	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 23	Queensland	B. bark	413	Kelley	Fuchau	Re-expts	Russell and Co
.. 24	Hiogo	B. str.	213	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Sun., etc	P. Kroes and Co
.. 24	Sarah and Maria	Bre bq	166	Gede	Hongkong		Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 24	Macedon	B. bark	406	Summerfield	Yokohama	Coals	Borneo C'pany Limited
.. 24	Confucius	Chis tr.	265	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
.. 24	Express	B. str	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., &c	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 25	Dumbarton	B. str.	951	Shaw	Hongkong	Tea, etc	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 25	Fusi-Yama	B. str.	1260	Hardie	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 25	Shanse	A. str.	561	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 25	Lizzie	Da. bk	311	Helmer	Hongkong	Re-expts	Oxford and Co
.. 25	Danita	B. ship	1165	White	Fuchau		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 26	Labourdonnais	Fr str.	944	Pellissot	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Messageries Imperiales
.. 26	Funsin	B. str	610	Round	Ningpo	Part c'rgo	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 26	Tahwah	A. str.	215	Andrews	H'kow & Ports		H. Fogg and Co
.. 26	Singapore	B. str.	732	Brown	Hongkong	Silk, etc	Wm. Davison for Agent
.. 26	Indus	B. ship	617	Allsop	New York	Tea, etc	Olyphant and Co
.. 26	Express	B. str.	290	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi., etc	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JANUARY 27, 1866.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Remarks
Anna	Ap 17	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co............	*Laid up*	
China		B. str.	25	Schroon	Trautmann and Co	*Laid up*	
City of Nantes	Jan 25	B. str	214	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Dupleix	Jan 24	Fr str.	872	Mellisan	Messageries Imperiales		
Enterprise	Mar 22	A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co............	*Laid up*	
Faust			30				
Fire Queen	Jan 25	A. str.	1123	Gray	Russell and Co	Hkow & Ports	28th inst
Fei-ma	Oct 1	B. str.	121	Bird	Moses and Co	*Laid up*	
Fenella	Jan 3	Chi str	175		Chinese Government		
Ganges	Jan 22	B. str.	742	Bernard	Wm. Davison, for the Agent..	Hongkong	1st prox
Gazelle	July 6	B. str	40		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Granada	Jan 25	B. str.	356	Cates	Wm. Davison, for the Agent..	Yokohama	24h of Ml
Grete	Jan 11	Pru. str	30		Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Heachew		B. str	30	Comstock	Captain Patridge............		
Huquong	Jan 6	A. str	1353	Simmons	Russell and Co		
Kiang-loong	Jan 25	A. str	945	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	28th inst
Kiangse	Dec 21	A. str.	547		Russell and Co	Repairing	
Little Mary	Oct 22	B. str.	80	Simmons	T. S. Smith..............		
Mercury	June 26	B. str.	138	Haynton	Reid and Co	*Laid up*	
Nanzing	Dec 2	Br str	319	Tulloch	Trautmann and Co..........		
Shanquan		B. str.	20	Schroon	Trautmann and Co..........	*Laid up*	
Suwonada	Jan 21	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co......	Hongkong	sld 16 inst
Szechuen	Jan 10	A. str.	543	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Tanqual		B. str.	20	Lynch		*Laid up*	
Taurus		B. str	25	Smith			
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei	Sept 10	B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co	*Laid up*	
Whampoa	Dec 25	B. str.	115	Earle	David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Wusung	Jan 14	B. str.	1630	McQueen	Dow and Co		
Ying-tsze-fei	Dec 12	B. str.	315	Hincks	Trautmann and Co..........		
Waratah	Jan 25	B. str.	236	Oliver	Moses and Co		

31 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Remarks
Aerolite	Nov 30	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	Liverpool	Early
America	Jan 2	Bre bq	444	Keeper	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Amoy Trader	Dec 28	Pru. bg	109	Walbrand	Wm. Pustau and Co		Sale For
Ann Sanderson	Oct 23	B. brig	252	Sanderson	Captain	Yokohama	Imdt
Atma	Jan 16	B. bark	523	Watson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		Dischg
Bintang	Jan 16	Old sch	140	Bramlon			
Bolina	Aug 25	B. bark	435	Russell			
Castleton	Jan 8	B. bark	531	Hill	Blain, Tate and Co		Disch'g
Catalpa	Aug 18	A. bark	243	Stevens	Frazar and Co..............	San Francisco	Imdt
Chinaman	Jan 16	B. ship	667	Downie	Holliday, Wise and Co		Dis'ing
Cubang	Ju 28	B. bark	327	Fullerton	A. R. Tilby and Co..........		$ Ft or Ch
Diligentia	Dec 1	B. ship	650	Porter	The Borneo Co. Limited	Singapore	sld 26 inst
Duck	Jy 21	B. ch	143		P. F. Cama and Co		Laid up
Edgar Ross	Jan 11	Ha. bk	273	Beinder	Siemssen and Co............	Hkong & Ay	
Elida	Jan 25	Swd bk	236	Rundberg	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Emily W. Seyburn	Jan 21	A. schr	333	Armstrong	Nichol Latimer and Co		Dis'ing
Empress	Jan 2	B. bark	365	Dall	Bulssonnet and Co	Liverpool	Imdt
Eamok	Jan 5	B. bark	834	Montgomery	Frazar and Co	Singapore	Imdt
Ettrick	Jan 19	B. bark			Jardine, Matheson and Co....		Dischg
Fanny	Jan 21	B. bark	467	Waters	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Finzel	Jan 4	B. bark	487	Hicks	Dow and Co		Dischg
Gen. Canning	Jan 10	B. bark	350	Harris	Master		..
Glen Isla	Jan 14	B. bark	372	Peock	A. R. Tilby and Co	Swatow	Imdt
Helena	Jan 19	Da. bq	272	Knudten	Russell and Co		Dis'ing
Hotspur	Dec 5	B. bark		Corrigel	Smith, Kennedy and Co	New York	Early
James Miller	Oct 23	A. schr	476	Carbonett	Captain		
James Shepherd	Jan 7	B. ship	819	Jean	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Jubilee	Dec 21	B. ship	764	Grant	Gilman and Co	London	Imdt
Kaffir Chief	Oct 18	B. schr	136	Hoole	Glover and Co		Ft. or Ch
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	235	Gall	Capt. Patridge		
Kirkland	Jan 5	B. bark			Borneo Company Limited	Fuchau	Early
Leon	Jan 16	Fr bk	332	Rovel	Siemssen and Co		Ft or Ch
Libra	Jan 19		210		P. Kroes and Co..............		Dischg
Lizzie Beggs	Dec 17	A. bark	449	Dizer	Augustine Heard and Co		..
Lubra	Jan 22	A. sch	302	Howes	Russell and Co	S. F'co v K'wa	Imdt
Marion	Jan 7	B. bark	489	Laughton	Dow and Co	Fuchau	Early
Matilda	Jan 14	B. bri.	252	Nunn	A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Chefoo	Imdt
Napoleon III.	Jan 4	B. ship	906		A. R. Tilby and Co..........	Rice Ports	Imdt
Nimrod	Jy 5	B. ship	1022	Oughton	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Ft or Ch
Peterborough	Jan 19	B. bark	366		Jardine, Matheson and Co....		Dischg
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		Laid up
Prince Alfred	Dec 28	B. ship	813	Thirkell	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	Rangoon	Imdt
Resolute	Jan 6	B. ship	845	Holt	Gilman and Co	New York	Early
Rover	Jan. 22	A. bark	358	Hunt	Frazar and Co..............		Dischg
Sailors' Home	Jan 2	B. ship	1214	Bryans	Order		..
Seawful	Jan 7	B. bark	469	Hender	Preston, Breuell and Co......		Ft. or Ch
Sea Witch	Jan 3	B. bark	372	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		$ Ft or Ch
Siam	Jan 23	Ha. bk	338	Fisher	Oxford and Co		
Simoda	Jan 8	B. ship	800	Drysdale	Dow and Co.	Fuchau	Early
Solent	Jan 4	B. ship	722	Paige	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Singapore	To-day
Taechang	Jan 22	Fr schr	102	Fribarren	Bulssonnet and Co		
Tasso	Jan 5	B. bark	204	Holmwood	Glover and Co..............	Nagasaki	sld 26inst
Victoria		A. bark	480	Morse	Drucker and Co	Amoy	Early

53 *Vessels.*]